

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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MR. O'CONNELL.

Kensington, 29th August, 1825.

THIS gentleman has *begun* his "answer" to me. It would be to transgress the rules of court, to *interrupt* him. I am, however, entitled to a *reply*, which I will take the liberty to offer when he has *closed*. In the meanwhile it is a comfort to me to perceive that he does not fulfil his threat of doing nothing but "*laugh* at the strange creature." I see, it is said, that those "*illustrious* individuals," SIR FRANCIS BURDETT and Mr. BROUGHAM, intend visiting Ireland, the former (very voracious for loud huzzas,) encouraged, no doubt, by those which Mr. O'CONNELL has received, and of which the Baronet thinks, I suppose, that some portion may be to spare for him. In short, he is *going* to share in the "*honours*" of Mr. O'CONNELL. I'll bet Mr. O'Connell the price of a 40s. freehold, that the Baronet *does not go*! "He has *promised* to go." Aye!

to be sure he has; and will keep promising all the autumn; but, I'll bet Mr. O'CONNELL the value of a patent of precedency, that the Baronet *does not go*. As to Mr. BROUGHAM, he, I suppose, is going, in order (when Daddy Burdett has swallowed the huzzas for his *disfranchising* project) to be ready to swallow a like portion of huzzas for *opposing that same project*. I hear that the "*illustrious*" BOTT SMITH, of Liverpool, intends to go over, stuck close under Daddy Burdett's tail, to drop down, in the hour of "*overflowing* eloquence," and lick up that part of it which drops upon the floor. He is, I understand, to take his solemn oath (to be *administered*, no doubt, by the "*learned* Counsellor," whose "*illustrion*" paragraphs so illuminated the people of Dublin last spring); Bott is to take his solemn oath, that I have been "*hired*" by Lord Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Peel, to "*divide* the Catholics"; and that, as a necessary inference, they have also "*hired*" me to

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

write the "*Protestant Reformation*," and all my articles about the "*paper-money*." All this the "illustrious" Bott is to swear; and, when he has done that, the "illustrious" Daddy Burdett is to take him under his tail again and bring him back. But, Bott will be disappointed of his feast; for the "illustrious" Daddy Burdett *will not go!*

TO THE
READERS OF THE REGISTER.

THE BUBBLE BURSTING.

Kensington, 30th August, 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

AYE, and bursting apace too, thank God, though Bott Smith swears, that my "malignant prophecies" are falsified, and that "prosperity" blesses the land; and though LORD DUDLEY and MR. LITTLETON told their dinner companions, the other day, that they had the pleasure to meet them in a season of "great public happiness," forgetting apparently both the poor-rates, and the "prosperity" bubble. That which I have so often said would take place, is now taking place. The gold is going to the melting-pots on the Continent; Bank of Eng-

land notes are at an *open discount*, when exchanged against gold sovereigns, at Paris. *Three-pence* is now got by sending a sovereign to Paris; 1*l.* 5*s.* got by sending 100 sovereigns; 12*l.* 10*s.* by sending 1,000; 125*l.* by sending 10,000; and 1,250*l.* by sending 100,000. And mind, with the same sum of money, this operation can be repeated about every *ten days*; and, of course, 36 times in the year. Suppose the expenses and the risk of transit to amount even to *one half of the gain*, and that is very far beyond the mark, how can 10,000*l.* be employed better than in gaining 2,250*l.* in a year? Suppose a man to clear but a *penny* by each sovereign, he will, by repeating the operation 36 times a year, which he may do with the greatest ease, make 10,000 sovereigns, at the end of the year, swell into 12,014; that is to say, if he apply the *gains*, throughout the year, to the same purpose as the original sum. The result of a year's operations would, according to the different prices, be as follows. In the use of so many figures, I may have made some little mistake; but it cannot be to any great amount. The 10,000*l.* will, in the course of one year, be augmented in the following degrees:—

	£.	s.	d.
If you clear 3d. on each sovereign, the 10,000l. will become	16,043	4	11
If you clear 2d.	14,328	16	7
If you clear 1d.	12,014	8	3½
If you clear a half-penny, or a French sou.	11,007	4	1½

Here, even at a half-penny, is *ten per cent.* for your money. And, is anybody mad enough to suppose, that the sovereigns will remain here, while even a half-penny can be cleared upon each? Does any one suppose, that, while there is a Jew with round eyes rolling in his head, that Jew will not see this? No wonder, therefore, that the gold goes away; and go away it will, unless the quantity of our paper-money be so reduced as greatly to bring down the price of corn.

The Bank is, at this time, endeavouring to stop the export of gold by *lessening the quantity of its paper.* The Bank is, as yet, compelled by law to pay its own notes in gold sovereigns, upon demand. It has more *out* in notes than it has *in* in gold. As long as people did not get gold from it to *send abroad*, a little store of sovereigns was enough. The sovereigns might then be in very small proportion to the notes in point of amount. But, now, when there is a *profit* attending

the export of gold, the Bank must take care to be well supplied with gold, in proportion to the amount of its notes, because it is compelled to give sovereigns for those notes, upon demand.

The property of the Bank, or Old Lady, consists of *her house*; of *mortgages* which she now has on the estates of the "*nobility*" and others; and of *Exchequer Bills*, or Promissory Notes of the Government, bearing interest. These are the items of her property; and, the last is of *paper*, mere paper, dependent on *public opinion*, worth something or worth nothing, as that opinion shall decide, and constantly vibrating in point of value.

The Old Lady, when she finds a press upon her for gold in exchange for her paper, is obliged to stop, or lessen, that pressure, *by getting her paper in*; and so prevent it from coming *through other hands to take away her sovereigns.* She gets her paper out, 1. by lending it on *mortgage*; 2. by lending in the *discounting* of merchants bills, or promissory notes; 3. by lending it on stock which she takes in *pawn*; 4. by purchasing *Exchequer Bills* with it; 5. by lending it *to the Government.* She gets it in (suddenly) by stopping her discounts, by

making the *pawners* take up their stock, by selling Exchequer Bills. The mortgages she cannot withdraw in a hurry, and her loans to the Government cannot be speedily put an end to.

She is now *getting her paper in*, and this is the cause of the continual "*panics*" in the city, of which panics the newspapers are continually talking, and of the *fall of the funds*, and the fall which is beginning to take place in all articles of merchandise. Let us take a case in explanation. SIR VAGABOND COTTON-BALE, who thanked the Daddies of Whitehall for passing the Power-of-Imprisonment-Bill, has constantly discounts with the Old Lady to the amount of 30,000*l.* With this he trades away, and cuts a figure. He renews his bills with her every two months, and she takes the interest. But, finding herself pressed for gold, finding her notes coming to take away her gold so fast, she, when Sir Vagabond comes next time, *takes her notes from him to the amount of his bill*, and gives him no more of her notes. Then she keeps these 30,000*l.* worth of notes; and they *cannot be brought to her to take away her gold*. But, what becomes of SIR VAGABOND? Why, he *breaks* at once; that is

one way. Another way is, he *sells his goods*, and that hurried sale (others being in the same state) *brings down the price of those goods*. Thus ruin is spread amongst this base class, who *thanked* the Daddies and the Lord Thomases for the Power-of-Imprisonment Bill.

If the Old Beldam sell her Exchequer Bills, that brings them down in price; if she sell her stock, that brings the stock down; just as the price of pigs is brought down by a great number of pigs being brought at once into the market. But, these operations of the Old Lady affect traffickers, whom she knows nothing at all of; and totally destroy them, long before they have any idea of *the cause*. Sir Bubble Rag-Rook, who is a country-banker at the "*populous*" and "*prosperous*" town of Paper-kite, who has assumed the air and the half-nasal half-guttral accent of a Lord Charles, has some *stock* and some *lands*. These are *pawned* with his London banker, who, holding the pawn, gives Sir Bubble a certain credit, in proportion to the value of the *stock and the lands*. But, when the operations of the Old Lady cramps the London banker, and, at the same time, *lowers the value* of Sir Bubble's *stock* and of his *land*,

the London bank *shortens* Sir Bubble's credit; Sir Bubble (whom Mr. JONES has exposed to demands for gold) must get in some of his paper; those, to whom Sir Bubble lent his paper are pressed in their turn; a run on Sir Bubble takes place; Sir Bubble has not gold enough to face his notes; Sir Bubble shuts himself up and cuts his throat; the town of Paper-kite, lately the "prosperous" and gay, with "wast improvements, Ma'am," is thrown into consternation, confusion, and starvation; Sir Bubble goes to the Devil, and the "prosperous" people of the town of Paper-kite go to the poor-house, there to taste the bonny fruits of the Scotch system of paper-money.

Now, Gentlemen, after this little elucidation, let me beg leave to beseech you to grant me your patience (and not a little of it will be required) while I insert several paragraphs from Mr. Brougham's "*best public instructor*." You will bear in mind, that this "best public instructor" has, ever since the Small-note Bill began to produce its delusive effects, been echoing the braggings of the Daddies of Whitehall (who are a set of *real* Daddies, mind you, as completely as Daddy Coke); you will be pleased to bear in mind,

that this "best public instructor" has, ever since the time alluded to (about two years), been echoing the braggings of the Daddies, about the "*prosperity*" of the country; and, at the same time, laughing at my "*falsified prophecies*," I having said that the "*prosperity*" was a delusion, and that it must soon pass away, leaving great ruin behind it. In short, I have, all along steadily contended, that *wheat* could not, for any length of time, be, on an average of years, *much higher* in price here than in France (if both countries paid in gold), *without sending the gold out of this country*; and that, therefore, this "*prosperity*" was a bubble, and that wheat must, at last, come back to about four shillings a bushel; or, that there must be *an end to gold payments*. Now, then, let us hear the account which the "best instructor," the ally and echo of the Daddies, gives us of the *actual state of things*.

No. I.

Morning Chronicle, 26th August, 1825.

CITY, Friday.—The Money Market is in a *very depressed state*. The fall in the English funds is now 8 per cent. from the highest price six months ago; and if we take Brazil Scrip as a criterion of the foreign, the depression is 11 per cent. within

six months, the scrip having been once sold at 4 premium, and this morning at 7 discount. Consols, which were 97 six months ago, are to-day 89. This state of things must be occasioned by *some very serious local cause*, as there is no political event whatever. The best informed monied men now confidently assert that the Directors of the Bank of England have produced a mischievous effect on the currency by having issued paper heretofore, so freely as to make "accommodation" of all sorts easy, and *induce extensive speculations in merchandize, in foreign funds, and in shares*, and by now having limited (as it is reported), *their issues in a sudden manner, have produced the present convulsion*. Such is the general opinion at least in the money market. Consols for to-day (the settling) opened at $89\frac{1}{4}$, and have since fallen to 89; for next account the quotation is $89\frac{1}{4}$, showing what is termed a "Bull Account," as the continuation increases.

No. II.

Old Times, 27th August, 1825.

A very great, and, we think, a *very unnecessary alarm*, was excited yesterday in the City, on account of a supposed scarcity of money to carry on the speculative operations at the Stock Exchange. The whole appears to be a delusion, *artfully got up* to embarrass the settlement of the account in Consols, which stock, in consequence of this impression, underwent a considerable decline. It is remarkable that speculation in the funds has, within the last two months, not only undergone a very material diminution, but is resorted to by a wholly different set of individuals, *men of high character* for the most part disengaging themselves from that mode of seeking an increase to their fortunes. Their motive seems to have been the extent to which the speculation had previously been carried by the public generally, not only

in stocks and shares, but in every description of produce, and which, in their opinion, *threatened* a crisis, from the effects of which it would be prudent to withdraw themselves. Had such men continued to speculate to an amount ten times as great as any transactions of that description now carried on, *the money which they required* for that purpose would have found its way to them, simply because possessed of credit and confidence: [precious fool!] but the class of speculators who now act, being generally alike destitute of both, suffer the distress for money which is the natural consequence, and are therefore compelled to sell that property which they cannot be permitted to hold, *with the capital of other persons* [this with *paper-money*]. It was, indeed, notorious yesterday, that the leaders of the money market were amply prepared to supply those who required it, and at a moderate rate of interest, *if perfectly satisfied of the stability of the parties*. [Aye; that is the very thing!] It is obvious, therefore, that all arguments drawn from the scarcity of money, to account for the depression of the English funds, *must be fallacious*. [Oh, thou beastly "best possible instructor."] Money has been called for on former account days, and furnished to ten times the amount. Has the surplus, then, wholly disappeared from circulation?

No. III.

Globe and Traveller, 27th Aug. 1825.

Whatever (says our Contemporary) may be the circumstances of the individual speculators on the Stock Exchange, we cannot but conclude that there is some deeper cause for complaint than *The Times* gives credit for. One thing is certain, that the rate of interest to be obtained on the purchase of money securities in general is considerably higher than it was six months ago, and though it

is often difficult to account for the variation of the market rate of interest, every body knows that one cause of its temporary changes is, the greater or less facility with which the paper-making establishments of the country discount the bills which are presented to them—in other words, the greater or smaller issues of the country Banks and the Bank of England.—That the Bank of England has lessened its issues of late, we cannot, from the secrecy with which that body conducts its operations, venture to assert, still less can we speak of the hundreds of country banks. But when we see a very good reason why the Bank should limit its issues, concurring with the same appearances which would naturally be visible if the issues were limited, we cannot but entertain a belief that the reports circulated on the subject are not unfounded.—The exchange with France *has long been against us*, and to such a degree, that it has been, and continues to be, *profitable to export gold to meet the bills drawn upon that country*. [Well, beast, and did I not tell you that this *would be the case?* And did you not affect to *laugh* at me daily?] The mere export of gold coin for this purpose may lessen the quantity of circulating medium, but it must form a most powerful inducement with the Bank, upon which demands for this coin must in consequence be made to lessen as quickly as it can its issues of paper. If it has done so, the question, what has become of the “surplus” which was formerly forthcoming when it was needed at the Stock Exchange, is in part answered.

No. IV.

Morning Chronicle, 29th August, 1825.

It was pretty obvious that the determination come to by the Bank to advance no more money on Stock Deposits, would soon be followed by an excess of stock in the market be-

yond the demand.—It is *greatly to be deplored* that the *fortunes of individuals* in this country should be exposed so much to *revolution by this perpetual tampering with the currency*. The Bank have much to answer for; but though Mr. Huskisson thought fit to lecture that body, *we do not hold Ministers guiltless*. It was obvious, that when they were permitting the Bank to lend on mortgage, and to advance money on stock deposits, a *revulsion would be at no great distance*. Ministers ought not, for the sake of furthering any financial plans, to *tamper with that which serves as a measure of property*.

Oh, ho! But, come, *feelosofer*, you shall not *back out* thus, even if you get the *bra* back of your brother Peter Doctor Ricardo Macculloch (Schoolmaster to Tooke and the Daddies) to help push you back. I have you in black and white, pasted up on the side of the room in which I sit. I will prove, that you have been a *principal advocate for all the measures which you now condemn*. I said, that men's fortunes were placed in jeopardy by these tricks; I said the Ministers were to blame for tampering with the currency in 1822; I said that a *revulsion* would take place at no great distance of time; I said that the measure of value should be held sacred and unalterable. But, you said *the contrary of all this*; you echoed the silly bragging about “*prosperity*,” you ascribed the

joint-stock companies and foreign loans to a "surplus capital arising from the prosperity of the country," and this you repeated fifty times over, though I addressed to you arguments sufficient to enlighten a log, to make you see your error. So, do not attempt to back out. I will have your name, at full length, recorded amongst those of the Daddies, the Tookes, the Mills, the Maccullochs, and the Ricardos. It is the Scotch Jew system of paper-money that is now entering upon the last stage of its cheating and ruining and beggaring career. Few men, of late days, have lent it more support than you; and I will, when the time comes, take care, that you shall have your full share of the reputation which will belong to its supporters.

No. V.

Morning Chronicle, 30th Aug.
1825.

CITY, Monday.—The panic in the money market appears increasing with each succeeding day. Conversation in the City continues to be directed to the lessening of the issues at the Bank of England, followed by Country Bankers, and all monied men, and to the conduct of an eminent capitalist, "wise in his generation," who foresaw the storm, [Why did not you foresee it? I did; and told you about it, and you laughed at me!] selling all his stock, borrowing money in every direction for the last two months, till he has collected such a sum as passes all precedent, if report speaks truth, and which he

is willing to lend on "adequate security." Consols for the October Account opened this morning at $89\frac{1}{4}$, and in a few minutes were reported at $88\frac{3}{4}$; they afterwards recovered to $88\frac{7}{8}$, fell to $88\frac{3}{4}$, and are now $88\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, 15 to 17.—It is worthy of remark that often as we have experienced a panic, we never knew one like the present, entirely unconnected with political rumours. [Indeed! But, was not you told that this would come?] In the Foreign Market the confusion and alarm surpass all description; immediately on the opening of the market, Brazil Scrip was offered at $8\frac{1}{2}$ dis., there were no buyers; then 10; Mexican were $6\frac{1}{2}$ dis., then $7\frac{1}{2}$; Colombian Scrip 6 dis., now $79\frac{1}{2}$ to $79\frac{3}{4}$, being a fall of nearly 4 per cent. since Saturday: Peruvian Scrip 10 dis.; Guatemala 4 dis.; the others in proportion. In the Stocks of continental Europe there is little doing, but if the holders were to press sales in the present panic, a considerable reduction must be submitted to.—Not the least attention is paid to Shares this morning; the prices quoted are entirely nominal.—A second express from Paris to a highly respectable house has this day reached the City, stating a report that Missolonghi has been taken possession of by two English frigates, and that when the news reached Constantinople, the Turkish Government ordered reprisals. It is added, the visit of the Duke of Wellington to the French capital is relative to the affairs of Greece, and that France will allow England to act in Greece as she pleases, and, if necessary, unite with England in opposition to the views of Russia and Austria.

Just another Spanish Bond affair! "All in alarm." Not a penny will those ever get, who continue to hold these South American "securities;" and not a penny ought they to get. They

have lent their money to a set of men, who have *pawned the people and the soil* of those fine countries, and enriched themselves with the plunder. I am confident, that those who keep these bonds, will never get one penny for them.

Mind, Gentlemen, the stocks of *Continental Europe* remain *unshaken!* Aye! "*Continental Europe*" has not only got a gold and silver currency; but, it is *getting ours away!* This is the cause of *its* stock remaining unshaken. What a beast then, must he be (if he will be a fundholder), who does not sell out of the English funds, and buy into the French, when, besides the better security, he can *get fourteen pounds* out of 88 by the exchange!

"No attention is paid to *shares*." It will be another South-Sea bubble, only to a larger and more impoverishing extent. *Pity* the greedy wretches, who are ruined thus! Not I indeed! I told "honest John Eldon," at the beginning of last Session, that he might save himself the trouble of passing a law against Joint-Stock Companies, if he would but *repeal the Small-note Bill*; or, if he did not, the Bank *must* put an end to them *by drawing in its paper*, or, that it must be again *restrained against its will*.

"Even in penance planning sins anew." And so is this Chronicle Editor; for this story about "*Greece*" is a most impudent falsehood, intended to prop up what the base swindlers call the *Greek scrip*. "France ready to unite with England against Russia and Austria"! The impudent, the barefaced falsehood! Intended solely to enable the vile jobbers to cheat greedy fools by selling them that scrip. And this was the origin of that new HOAX, the report that Lord COCHRANE was going to fight for the Grecian Republic (though a *Marquis* and an Admiral under an *Emperor*), with half a million of money at his disposal; and that SIR BOBBY was once more going to tear himself from the fond embraces of his affectionate and sensible electors of the Borough, to be *Commander in Chief of the land forces!* Oh! Mr. Brougham, this is your "best of all possible public instructors"; this is the candid Mr. DENISON's "*omnipotent public press*"! Very powerful in spreading falsehood; but not strong enough, with all its lies, and with CORRUPTION at its back, to stop the sovereigns on their way to the melting-pot at Paris.

Now, Gentlemen, readers of the Register, what will the Daddies

of Whitehall do? Do something they must to parry the blow that awaits the system. It is difficult for me, who know little about the detail of the affairs of the Old Lady, to say exactly *how long* she can, *without throwing the country into confusion*, continue to pay in gold. But, I know, that her ability to this must cease at no *distant day*. Will the Daddies *restrain* her, then? Will they do this; or, will they let wheat come back to four shillings a bushel, and thus plunge hundreds of thousands of families into utter and instant ruin, and eject a large part of the landowners from their estates? Which will they do? One or the other they *must* do.

NO. VI.

From the New Times, Aug. 30, 1825.

THE panic which has seized the speculators in the English and Foreign Markets to-day in the Stock Exchange *has been truly serious*; but yet *no reason of a political nature can be assigned for it*. The fall in some of the Foreign Securities has been considerable. The scarcity of money (of which *some* had doubts) is now, we should think, *fully confirmed*. Consols this morning opened at 89 $\frac{1}{4}$, and, in a very few minutes, they were at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; they recovered in a slight degree, and reached 88 $\frac{7}{8}$; but the re-action was but of short duration; they again receded, and at the close of the Market were 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ for October Account, and 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ for Money. Various as are the opinions expressed as to the reason of this sudden decline, we are disposed to pay very little

regard to them. We have all along stated that the actual scarcity of money has been the cause of the gloom which has spread itself over the Money Market for some days past, and we have instanced two or three unusual rates of interest being paid for the continuation of Stock. If any doubts could still exist, the present price of Exchequer Bills would be sufficient to remove them. On Saturday they were at 15s. 17s. and 10s. premium; to-day they were reported at the close of the Market at 4s. for Bills of all classes or sorts. The report on the Stock Exchange this day is strong, that the Directors of the Bank mean still further to curtail their issues, and to refuse lending money on Stock or mortgage. An eminent capitalist in the City, it is said, has foreseen this decline, and for a considerable period has been selling Stock to an amasing extent. At one period of the day (when the slight re-action took place) it was thought the Market would recover, and at the close have a firmer appearance. This idea, however, has not been realised; business left off with the panic acting as forcibly as at any period of the day.

The foreign market has given way in a greater degree than the Consols. *The South American securities are wonderfully depressed*. At the opening of the market, Brazil Scrip (which has been for some days on the decline) was offered at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ discount, but there were no buyers; at one time it was so low as 10, and closed at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Colombian Bonds 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80; Buenos Ayres Bonds 86; Mexican Bonds 72; ditto Scrip 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Peruvian Scrip 10 dis.; Guatamala 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. In the stocks of Continental Europe little has been done. Danish Scrip 6 to $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.; Russian Bonds for Account 96; Spanish 5 per Cent. Consols 22 $\frac{3}{4}$; French Rentes 101f. 75c.; ditto 3 per Cents. 72f. 71c.; Exchange 25 10. The express from Paris brings the 3 per Cents. 71f. 75c. Greek Scrip, which had experienced the fate of all the rest, recovered a

little in consequence of a report from Paris, that the Turks had been discomfitted in an attack on Missolonghi, and another account which was almost too glaring to be believed, that France had agreed to any steps England might think fit to take in favour of the Greeks, and would act in concert with her, against the powers of Russia and Austria. The Scrip opened at $16\frac{1}{2}$, fell to 17, and upon the report being received, rose to 15, but at the close of the market was 16 dis.—The statue of the Duke of Wellington, in the Crescent at Ramsgate, was thrown down on Thursday night. Twenty guineas reward have been offered for the discovery of the offenders.

What the deuce can this last piece of intelligence have to do with the Stock-bubble? These brothers of the broad-sheet have an odd way of mixing matters up. But, indeed, whenever the Grand bubble shall burst, a pretty many Statues will come tumbling down; and particularly those of the Grand Charlätan himself.

So, "South American SECURITIES were wonderfully depressed." Why, then, they were not, one would think, very secure! It will be a South-land bubble this time; and great, but not greater than *just*, will be the ruin. What, too, will the *Bolivars* do, and all those heroes of plunder, who were gaping for supplies from England? Queer times for them. Spain and France might, if this bubble burst, recover the

colonies with little trouble. These loans it is that have fed the insurgents. I love *liberty*; I have no objection to new independent states rising up; but, I hate your plundering, and mortgaging, and loan-making patriots. Better put up with *any thing*, than be mortgaged in the cradle to jews and jobbers.

This editor is honest, at any rate, as to the *Grecian hoaxing lie*; and, for that, I offer him my thanks.

And now, Gentlemen, I must for the present, take my leave. It is only *Tuesday morning*. This will be *publishe on Saturday next*. I am going out of the *Wen* for a few days. What may happen between this day and Saturday it is hard to say. I think it probable, that the funds will fall below the *French funds before the end of the year*. No great operations, like those now performing by the Bank, produce the whole of their effect in a short space of time. That which we now behold is, in part, the effect of the blow given to the system by that public-spirit gentleman, Mr. JONES of Bristol. It appeared to be a trifle; but, it was given in the *right place*; it met the Old Lady just in the pit of her stomach; and, though she smothered the hiccup, she felt it most

severely. Her litter in the country, had, till then been constantly *sending back the gold to her*, and those that sent most back were most in favour with her. But, *now*, they dare not send it back; they are *obliged to keep it*; and, moreover, *to get some from her*. This blow was, therefore, a *good one*: it was levelled in so judicious a manner as to cause every man in the country to know, that, if he had paper-money, *he might have gold if he would*.

Farmers, are you blind? You seldom are to your own interests. Sell, then, *for paper-money*, and instantly turn that into *gold*, and keep that, until the *restriction come*, or, until *wheat come to four shillings a bushel*. One or the other *must come*, mind! And, if you neglect to follow my advice, sore will be your repentance.

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. Just as I had signed my name, the *Morning Herald* was shown to me.

No. VII.

*From the Morning Herald,
30th August 1825.*

The Funds had another fall yesterday. The Consols are about 10 per cent. less in value than they were about nine months since. The National Debt of 800,000,000*l.*, which nine months since was worth 784,000,000*l.*, was yesterday worth

only 704,000,000*l.*, therefore the National Debt has tumbled in value 80,000,000*l.* in nine months. Now *the knowing ones at the Stock Exchange cannot account for this fall*; but, what is singular, they *do not even attempt to account for the fall*—and yet people go to these knowing ones to ask their advice as to when they shall buy stock, or when they shall sell it. The Funds advanced 40 per cent. in nine years, but in nine months they have fallen 10 of the 40, leaving the rise 30 per cent. The ideal rise of 40 per cent. has receded one-fourth, and *yet not one of the knowing ones pretend to account for such a receding*.

And you, wise man, are no more able to account for it than they are. You have for two years past, been joining in the brag about "*prosperity*"; joining Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, in saying that the "*prosperity*" was of a "*permanent*" nature; and now you leave your silly readers to account for this change themselves. It was *paper*, wise man, and not *money*, that the debt was "*worth*" as you call it; though you leave out the 300,000,000*l.* *dead-weight*, the interest of which the nation has to pay. Would it not be prudent in you to begin, with the Scotchmen, to *tack about*, and to put forth, as your own, what you have learned from me? I merely suggest this to you as a matter of prudence; for, if you stop till the storm become violent, it will be very difficult for you to *tack*. You

see, the Sawneys have "*prepared for the tack.*" They have piped all hands; they have shortened sail; they have let go the fore-sheet; and, it requires only a little more stiffening in the gale to make them cry, "**HELM'S A LEE,**" with a voice, accompanied with a rattling, a thumping and a clattering, that will rouse from their sleep the frightened fundholders, and send them upon deck, wringing their hands and tearing their hair at the sight of the yawning deep. The case is this, Mr. THWAITES: tack you must, *first or last*; and the question, which I submit to your better judgment is, whether it be not better to follow the example of the *feelosofers*, and prepare for the tack before the sea is too rough to let you get about at all; for, if you defer it thus, you may go, smack, upon the rocks; and then, instead of being "*a gentleman of the public press,*" you may be a printer's devil, or a pauper, from which latter state, you belonging, as I understand, to our parish, I am, leaving humanity aside, naturally anxious to preserve you.

*Fleet-Street,
31st. August (Morning), 1825.*

POSTSCRIPT 2nd.—I was about to set out to the country for a few

days; but there is other game than partridges on the wing.

No. VIII.

*From the Morning Chronicle,
31st. Aug. 1825.*

CITY, Tuesday Evening. — The alarm and panic in the money market continue unabated. Consols for Account, which left off last night at $88\frac{1}{4}$, opened $87\frac{1}{2}$, at which very extensive transactions were reported; they are now $88\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, and for Money, $37\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, the continuation being a half per cent., still showing the great pressure for money. The sales of Exchequer Bills last night and this morning, are immense, they having been 7 5 4 premium, at par, and now 5 to 7 premium.—The alarm in the Foreign Market was this morning still greater than on any preceding day, owing probably to the settlement which takes place in Foreign Stocks to-morrow. Brazil Scrip was 11 discount; Mexican, 8; Colombian Bonds, 70; Danish Scrip, 7; Guatamala, 5; Peruvian, 11; but the market has since recovered nearly one per cent.

The Stocks of *Continental Europe*, Russian, Prussian, and Austrian, continue to be better supported than any other description of Stock in this market, owing to the small quantity held in England. Russian 96, Austrian $97\frac{1}{4}$, Prussian 101 and 102. Greek Scrip was higher yesterday, but this morning it has again given way, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 16. Spanish Bonds, $22\frac{1}{4}$.

Our readers will see, from the account of what took place yesterday on 'Change, that the fall in Stocks continues. *This comes of combining financial with currency operations.* From one end of the country to the other, there is nothing at this moment but *alarm and apprehension.*

Aye; and very sensible alarm too! Oh, no, *feelosofer!* It does not

come from "combining financial with currency operations." It comes, *feclosafer*, of the Small-note "prosperity," which you *vaunted to the skies*, calling it a proof of great "surplus capital," while I told you that it was a proof of a bubble, that would burst, and would plunge hundreds of thousands into utter ruin: you denied this, and your, and Peter Doctor Ricardo Macculloch's Scotch conceit and impudence will have largely contributed towards the producing of that ruin.

No. IX.

New Times, 31st. Aug. 1825.

Our City letter mentions the great and increasing panic on the Stock Exchange, and very justly remarks, that when an impulse is once forcibly given in the Money Market, either to drive down or to force up the Stocks, the movement generally continues long after all reasonable cause for it has ceased. The panic seems to be increased, in the present instance, by the difficulty of assigning any intelligible reason for it. That there is no political ground of alarm is clear from the simple fact, that Mr. CANNING is touring among the mountains and lakes of Westmoreland, which *so vigilant a Statesman never would do in a moment of danger*. For our own part, we are satisfied that there is a real scarcity of money, from several coinciding causes, the conversion of the French Rentes, the payment of instalments on Foreign Loans and Company Shares, and the limitation of Bank issues, which last measure is a necessary consequence of the state of the *Etchanges*; and the Exchanges depend on the balance of payments

between our own and foreign countries. *Time will restore all these things to their level; and then our Funds will again rise*, and buyers will become as *unreasonably eager* to purchase as holders now are to sell.

Oh, no! Dr. Stoddart! *Time will do nothing but take all the gold out of the Bank; or bring down wheat to four shillings a bushel*. That is all that time will do, Doctor. So, you may take your choice.

No. X.

Old Times, 31st August, 1825.

If, moreover, it [the fall] should be fairly traced to the single circumstance of the Bank of England drawing in the paper which that establishment had too profusely issued, the mere surmise is enough to show that the affairs of the Bank ought not to be a mystery any more than those of the King's Exchequer, inasmuch as the public ought to have the satisfaction of knowing that there is no monied corporation enabled, at the will and pleasure of its own directors, to increase or diminish by 10 per cent. or more the value of every man's property throughout the kingdom,—capriciously, or for selfish ends, to raise or lower the interest on capital, and to operate more especially upon the national debt, so as to have produced a difference, during three short months, in the money due to the public creditor of more than 80 millions. We have stated that there still seems *room to doubt as to the real causes* of the late fluctuations in the money market; but at all events *the Bank ought to be brought to account*; and induced,—or, *at the renewal of its charter*, forced, to exhibit the principles and consequences of its administration.

This Old Hag of a paper,

which generally talks as if she were *drunk*, now seems to be actually *crazy*. Why, you stupid old beast, the Bank's Charter has yet **EIGHT YEARS** to run; and, will you, drunken old devil, make us wait *eight years for a remedy*? But, what has the *Bank* done; you old brazen slut? The Bank *pays in gold*, and does not make any small notes, though the new law *allows her to do it*. How, then, is the Bank to blame, you nasty, canting, trimming, turn-about, vulgar, mob-creating old thing.

No. XI.

Morning Herald, Aug. 31, 1825.

THE *spell* that has for two years concealed the rottenness of our artificial paper system, which first raised and for a time supported the Funds at an unnatural price, appears to be at length completely broken. Many efforts were made to-day to arrest the progress of the depreciation, but the torrent is too strongly set in to be resisted.

And now, THWAITES, late Linnendraper, thou despicable creature, who only yesterday, told thy silly souls of readers, that "Cob-bett had retired from politics, finding all his predictions falsified;" thou reptile, who, when I threatened thee with prosecution for thy literary thefts on me, said, in order to avoid the consequence, that thou publishedst my writings from the "admiration in

which thou heldest them," or words to that effect; thou poor wretched scribe, whom, only yesterday, I recommended to follow the example of the Scotch *feelosofers*, and like them, *prepare for the tack*; thou poor, empty, pert, lacquey-like thing, who appearedst to weigh not much more than a roasting pig; thou, the very sight of whom fills one's mind with thoughts that bring involuntarily from the lips, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," hast, during these same "*two years*," been boasting of the "*solid prosperity*" of the country, and hast been making, almost every day during those two years, hysterical and slaving efforts to *laugh* at those reasonings of mine, by listening to which thy hoodwinked readers would have been saved from that ruin, into which thou hast assisted to plunge them.

No. XII.

From the Southampton Paper, Aug. 23, 1825.

Some malicious reports, industriously circulated, caused a sharp run on the bank of Maddison and Co. last Wednesday and Thursday, on which two days, it is said they paid between 11,000 and 12,000 sovereigns. Several respectable individuals offered their assistance to any amount, but their offers were declined, as not needed; and the credit of the firm seems placed on a stronger basis than ever.

Bravo, Mr. JONES of Bristol!

This is wholly *your work*. If you had not made your famous exposure, it would have been *notes*, Big Borough Bank Notes, and not *Sovereigns*, that those sensible people would have got. "*Credit!*" That is a mistake. It was not that people suspected the *credit* of this Bank: it was, that they *wanted the gold* in preference to Mr. Maddison's notes, though he may be a very honest man, and a man of solid means. They, like sensible people, preferred the gold to *anybody's notes*. And, if the funds keep falling, and it becomes generally known, that the *cause* is, that the gold is going to the *melting-pot* at Paris, is there anybody fool enough to believe, that people will not, *all over the country*, hold gold, where they now hold notes, now when every soul knows, that the gold is to be had, on demand, (if the fellow *have* it) from every Banker in the kingdom?

Gentlemen, Readers of the Register, pray remark how *shy* these newspaper fellows are in noticing the price of the FRENCH FUNDS! They DO NOT FALL! Why is that? Because the money of France is not *rags*, but *gold and silver*. Seventeen or eighteen intimate friends have applied to me, by letter, for my

advice as to whether it would be *prudent in them to sell out of the English Funds and buy into the French*. I have (for reasons publicly stated) advised all to do it. They have all, I dare say, followed my advice; and they have now to congratulate themselves on having done it.

Fleet Street,

Thursday Morning, 1st Sept. 1825.

POSTSCRIPT 3d.—I, who came here on purpose to *sit up* with the Old Lady, find, that the Doctors (the newspaper men) think her a *little better* this morning. Her bowels were most terribly torn yesterday, the wire-worms seeming, at one time, likely to twist her up. The truth is, her disorder (the *cause* of which all the Doctors agree that they are wholly unable even to guess at) makes its appearance by *fits*. It is a real *belly-ache*, or, what the farmers call the *wet gripes*; that is, dreadful pinching accompanied with what they, in their homely style, call a *running out*. This disorder always works in *fits* or *spells*. There is sometimes a cessation of pain, for a little; but it returns again; and at every return it is sharper and sharper, the running out greater and greater, and the poor animal is less and less able to bear it. The yesterday's screaming and

howling of she and the newspapers will reach all over England by Friday (to-morrow), over Scotland and Ireland by Sunday; and, I dare say, that by this day week, the poor suffering old creature will have *another fit*, racked as her mind must be for the safety of her dear offspring scattered all over the country. In the meanwhile it may be some satisfaction to her friends to know, that (as is rumoured,) there is to be a consultation on her to be held to-day by those renowned Doctors, MACCULLOCH, BLACK (*seclofer* of the Chronicle) and TOOKE, at which, as the patient is a *female*, ANNA BRODIE is to attend, upon the express condition, however, that in the *anatomical* part of the discussion, no phrases but those of the most refined Scotch "*intellectual*" description are to be used; and that, above all things, not a word is to be said about the "*prudent precautions for checking population*."—In the meanwhile, you Gentlemen, Readers of the Register, know *the cause* of this dreadful complaint; and, that others may know it also, I am taking the following means:

This day is published, at No. 183, Fleet-street, and by *all the sellers* of the Register, the following "TWO - PENNY TRASH:"—"GOLD FOR EVER!" REAL CAUSES of the *Fall of the Funds*, Also, WHOLESOME ADVICE to holders of *Funds*, *Scrip*, *Shares*, and all sorts of Paper-money.—BY WILLIAM COBBETT.—Price, TWO-PENCE, singly; 1s. 4d. for 10; 2s. 8d. for 25; 5s. 6d. for 50; 8s. 4d. for 100.

The *Table* and *Index* of Vol. 53 of the Register, is now pub-

lished. Those of Vol. 54 will be published *next week*; and then the back volumes, complete, for the last 3 or 4 years, may be had, neatly bound in boards, and at the usual price.

I have reason to believe, that several gentlemen, in the country, will be *disappointed* by not receiving, as they ought *the Stamped Register*. They are informed, that those Registers have been *witheld from one person who used to get them, from a cause*, which, though I am mortified at their disappointment, it was and is impossible for me to prevent. The Registers will be kept here for a week or two, in order, that, if they choose it, they may get them through some other channel, and prevent their sets from being broken.

AMERICAN BOOKS.

BEING convinced, that the fate of England, during the next twenty or thirty years, will very much depend upon her relative situation with regard to *America*, meaning, as I always do when I thus use the word, that great nation, the United States, I wished to furnish myself and my sons with such books of that country as would enable me to see what a state brother JONATHAN was really in, what *he was at*, what he was *aiming at*, and what were really and undoubtedly *his means*, as well in their extent as in their nature. Having made my selection of books, I wrote for them; and, when my hand was in, I thought I might as well bring over some sets of the same books for the use of such other persons as might

choose to buy them at my shop. I have done this chiefly for the purpose of gaining as much by the sale of the other sets as will leave me *my own set free of cost*. This I thought no more than reasonable. And, thus I have the following books for sale, at the prices marked against them.

I. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
10/.

Nothing can be more complete than this collection. In 1814, an Act of Congress was passed, authorising the Secretary of State (Mr. Munroe) and the Attorney-General, Mr. RUSH (lately Ambassador here), to settle upon a *plan* for printing these laws; and to authorise the Secretary of State to defray the expense. This was done in that same year. A collection was made, containing every *act*, and every *ordinance*, every *resolution* (having the force of law), and every *proclamation*, by the Congress and by the President; and every *treaty* agreed to by them, from the first meeting of the first Congress, before the Declaration of Independence (in 1776) to the year 1814. Since 1814, the compilation has been continued, by the same authority, up to the present time; or, at least, my set comes down to 1824, inclusive, the laws of 1825 not having been published in this form, when my books came away. So that here is a complete and unbroken *legal history* of the rise and progress of this great republic. It is, to us, particularly valuable on account of the *treaties*. Every treaty ever entered into, every convention, every thing of the sort, is here, and is here, too, in *both the languages* (where two

languages were employed); and all treaties and compacts with the Indian nations, as well as those with other nations. The arrangement of the several matters is excellent; and the marginal abbreviations, the tables, the indexes; every thing, as perfect as it can possibly be. The American Government seem to have clearly seen the bad effects of suffering laws to fall into a confused state, and to have resolved to avoid such effects. This measure was taken in the midst of the last war, and just before the burning of the city of Washington. Nobody comes up to JONATHAN for *coolness*. Sir JOSEPH YORKE little imagined, that at the time when he (sensible lawgiver!) was, as the newspaper reporters told us, talking about "*deposing James Madison*," James was helping to pass an act for putting upon everlasting record all the great and wise and just and glorious deeds of his country.—The American constitution makes all *treaties* to be considered as *laws*, which is very wise; for, they are *binding on the people*, and the people ought to be able to find, when they want to know, what they can, or cannot, do, with regard to foreign nations. We, in England, know not where to look for any treaty, though we are *bound by treaties*. Many cases come before our courts of justice, thousands of cases, depending upon treaties that we have with foreign powers: and, how is the judge or jury to *know* any thing about a treaty? What *proof* can they have of its *existence*? Why, therefore, are not our treaties amongst our laws? Why should not we know the state of our affairs as well as the Ame-

icans know the state of their affairs! This compilation contains all the treaties between the United States and the *new Republics of South America*, which is a matter very interesting to us. Their treaties also with St. Domingo; and it comes down late enough to include the pretty documents relating to the *sum we have to pay* for our "*triumphs*" in Virginia during the late war, agreeably to the award of the Emperor of Russia. It is impossible to look at these treaties without feeling indignation against the Ministers. When, early in 1814, the Emperor of Russia offered his *mediation* between us and America, they refused it with great haughtiness; but, in the latter part of that year, when their people had got soundly beaten, they accepted of his mediation, to settle *what we should pay*, for having acted *contrary to the laws of civilized warfare*!—This compilation consists of *seven volumes in Royal Octavo*, bound in calf, in the same way that English law-books usually are, containing, on an average, nearly seven hundred pages each volume, and having, including the marginal abbreviations, about three times as much print as the eight volumes of Hume's History of England.

2. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, RELATING TO THE LATE WAR, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—One Vol. large 8vo., full bound and lettered, excellent paper, 510 pages, 15s. 6d.

Here we have the *real history* of the late war. The book begins with the President (Madison's) Message to the Congress,

stating the *complaints* of America against England. Next comes the report of the Committee of Congress, recommending war. Next, the Act of Congress, declaring the war. Next, the *Yeas* and the *Noes* upon the passing of this act. Next the Proclamation of the President, announcing the war. Then come all the official documents relating to all the transactions and events of the war, by land as well as by sea. And, lastly, the *Treaty of Ghent*, by which the war was, in December 1814, put an end to. This is the real history of that war. Here is no *commentary*; no lying history; garbling and disguising. Here are the facts, as they were, at the time, stated officially, and in the face of all the world.—It is impossible for an Englishman to read this volume without writhing under the disgrace which he feels almost every page perpetuating against his country. I have writhed often enough upon reading these documents. But my anger against JONATHAN has not only been neutralized, but turned into a contrary feeling, when I have reflected on the *consequences* which would have accrued TO US, if Sir JOSEPH YORKE and his compeers, including SIDMOUTH and CASTLEREAGH, could have "*deposed James Madison*." If they could have done *that*, it would have been better to be a dog than an Englishman. This is a very cruel dilemma to be reduced to; but, reduced to it I am, and so is every Englishman, who is not content to be a slave himself, and to leave his children slaves behind him.—I would, in a more particular manner, recommend this volume to *Blue and*

Buff, and to the *Duke of York's* goodly company. They will here see what attends them another time, unless they bestir themselves. The *young* heroes of the Navy, the EDMUND WOODHOUSES, the many HOPE JOHNSONS, the Hon. CHARLES ABBOTTS, the Hon. F. SPENCERS, the WILLIAM PITT CANNINGS, the SAUNDERS DUNDASSES, and the rest of the long list of those *fortunate* youths, who have been *put over the heads of so many thousands*, will here see the sort of stuff that they will have to face; and, if the sight of it should scare any of them into fits, it will be better that this take place now than at a later period. From the moment that the last war began, and even before it began, I, who knew JONATHAN well, most distinctly foretold the general result. I said, that it would be disgraceful to us, and would create a great Navy in America, consisting of the best ships, and ablest and bravest commanders, and the strongest and most active and heroic seamen, that the world had ever seen. When that war began, America had but *six frigates* and some sloops of war. Mr. CANNING called them "half a dozen *fir-frigates*, with bits of striped "bunting flying at their mast-head." They were not *fir-frigates*. They were made of live-oak, locust, black-walnut, cedar and pine, their blocks of occidental plane, and their hand-spikes of hickory. There were, however, but *six* of them; but, look, Blue and Buff, without shame, if you can, at what was *done* by those *six frigates*! There were more than *six* before that fatal war was over; and, what there is

now another book will tell.—When, at the close of this volume, I see "GAMBIER, HENRY GOULBURN, and WM. ADAMS," ought I to be surprised at the thing I have read. These famous negotiators gave a "*sine qua non*," and afterwards *abandoned every particle of it!* The Americans answered this "*sine qua non*," by giving that name to a *new sloop of war*, just then about to be launched! This is their laconic and quiet way of doing things. Disgraceful, however, as that peace was, it was *lucky*; for, had the war continued but two years longer, every one of our West India islands would have been either captured, or in a state of revolt. The Americans were in the full tide of victory in every quarter. PACKENHAM and COCHRANE were driven in disgrace from before New Orleans, even after the treaty was signed, and JONATHAN was just getting into fighting order. If any English Minister be still empty enough to think, that that is a people to be insulted with impunity, let him read, in these documents, of the deeds of General Jackson and his *militia-army*.

3. CONSTITUTIONS OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—One Volume duodecimo, full bound and lettered, 410 pages, 6s. 6d.

This is simply a collection of all the *Constitutions of all the States as they now stand*; and, at the head of these, is the constitution of the United States.

4. A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE CONTIGUOUS COUN-

TRIES, INCLUDING MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES. WITH THIRTEEN MAPS. — One Octavo Volume, fine paper, very neatly half bound and lettered, 500 pages.—BY JOHN MELLISH. 15s 6d.

This is a work of very great research. It arose (as far as it relates to the United States) out of an *actual survey* made by Mr. MELLISH, for the purpose of making a great map, many feet square, of that whole dominion. The map was particularly intended to mark the exact boundaries of the several States, and to define, with precision, the limits of lands, located and unlocated. Therefore the map on *that scale* was of no use to me. But this volume (with the present maps) was of great use, containing, as it does, a very well arranged account of the *United States as a whole*; then of every *separate State*; then of the *British American Colonies*; then of the *West India Islands*, English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish. Then of *Mexico and Columbia*.—The account of these latter is short; but, as to that of the United States, the several separate States, and the contiguous British possessions of the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the account is most admirable. Limits, extent, soil, climate, timber, other products, waters, population (always distinguishing *free from slave*), prices of land and of other things, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, topographical and meteorological tables; in short, every thing that one wants to know about these countries is to be found in this very laborious performance, which I take the liberty to recommend to

our Daddies down at Whitehall, in order that they may see what, in a short time, they will have to contend with. When the Daddies have read this book *through* (if they ever do such a thing), they will know a little more about our own colonies than they now appear to know. If the Lord Johns and the Lord Williams and the Lord Charleses could possibly deduct a little time from their *important* pursuits, and apply it to the reading of this book, it would be of great use to us as well as to them. If LORD JOHN RUSSELL, for instance, could, for a while (only for a week) withdraw himself from Mr. Brougham and Peter Doctor Ricardo Macculloch, with whom he is employed in establishing the "*London University*"; if, in short, he were himself to go to school to JOHN MELLISH for a little, previous to his entering on his office of Vice-Chancellor of the London University, I am satisfied, that that seminary would be all the better for it.—At the close of his work, Mr. MELLISH, who died last year, and who was a hard-headed and indefatigable Scotchman, has given us an essay upon Peter Doctor Macculloch's subject, "*poleetecal eecoonomy*", and has herein shown us, that *eyes and hands* differ very widely from *brains*. However, even in this part of the work, there are some *tables*, relating to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, which are very interesting.—The Map of the United States, points out the boundaries of all the several States. The other 12 maps, represent the plans of the great cities and towns, their several ports and harbours, and the country round about each.

5. MORSE'S POCKET GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH A COLOURED MAP; WITH SOME VERY USEFUL TABLES AT THE END, RELATIVE TO THE EXPENSE OF BUILDING SHIPS OF WAR, AND TO OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS. One Vol., full bound in calf, and lettered; 320 pp. 5s. 6d.

This is useful along with the former; for here are all the cities, towns, rivers, counties, and so forth in *alphabetical order*, with the population, and other things appertaining to each state, county, city, and so forth. It is also called the "*Traveller's Companion*," and must be very useful to persons going to America.

6. MORSE'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—THE FIRST VOLUME RELATING WHOLLY TO AMERICA; THE OTHER TO THE REST OF THE WORLD. Two large Vols. Octavo, fine paper, full bound in calf and lettered, nearly 900 pages in each volume. . . 1l. 7s. 6d.

This edition is of 1819, which is the last edition. I remembered this Geography of Doctor Morse, which was first published in 1793, while I lived at Philadelphia. I then thought it the best work of the kind that I had ever seen, and, therefore, I have now got a few copies of it.

7. COMMERCIAL DIGEST.—A DIGEST OF THE COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF ALL THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN NATIONS, WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAVE INTERCOURSE; PREPARED AND PUBLISHED CONFORMABLY TO

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE 21ST JANUARY, 1823.—One large royal Octavo Volume, fine paper, bound in boards, 525 pages. 1l. 2s. 6d.

This work proceeded, as its title imports, from a resolution of the House of Representatives. It was prepared under the instructions of the Secretary of State, and was, by him, presented to, and received the sanction of the House, in January 1824. It contains all the regulations (relating to commerce with America) of Great Britain and Ireland, the kingdom of the Netherlands, France, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Russia, Hayti, Chili, Colombia, and Spain. Coming from under such hands, the reader need not be told, that the matter is ably arranged. The detail is full; all the duties, imposed by these several States, on American ships and articles, are particularly stated; so that here the Americans have, in one volume, a view of all the commercial regulations of all the nations that they trade with by treaty.—If our Daddies at Whitehall and Saint Stephens were to *treat us* to something of this sort, would it not be as well as for them to expend so many tens of thousands a year in the printing of things which never can be of any use to any human being, the paper-maker, printer and trunk-maker excepted?

8. DEGRAND'S TARIFF. One Vol. duodecimo, fine paper, neatly half bound; 300 pages. 8s.

As the foregoing work gives an account of the commercial regu-

lations of all the foreign countries with which the Americans have commercial intercourse, so this work gives an account of all the commercial regulations of the Americans themselves. First there is a **TARIFF OF THE DUTIES**, paid in the American ports; then there is a very well arranged digest of all the existing **REVENUE LAWS** and of the **CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS**.—This edition was published only nine months ago; and comes forth sanctioned by the Collector of the Port of Boston. This book seems *dear*; but, the reader should know, that *tables* and *figures* make *dear* printing.

9. **THE NORTHERN TRAVELLER, CONTAINING THE ROUTES FROM NEW YORK TO NIAGARA, QUEBEC, THE SPRINGS, AND LAKES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL SCENES. WITH PLATES AND MAPS.**—One Volume, fine paper, neatly half bound, 213 pages. 6s. 6d.

A very pretty travelling book, and very interesting to those who wish to be informed about those stupendous undertakings, the **CANALS**. Here is one canal 362 miles in length! along two of these canals, produce to the amount of 2,309,432 dollars was carried during the last year. These canals are somewhat different in their uses, from those that our Daddies have made us pay for digging in the Highlands of Scotland! What a scandalous job was this! Here is a canal which unites the Lakes with the North River, into which the canal falls at 145 miles from the City of New York, making, in the whole, a length of 507 English miles. By this canal the Ocean

and those fresh-water seas, the Lakes, are joined. This puts Canada, whenever the Americans please, into their hands; and our Daddies are sending out English money and Irish people, under Scotch governors and overseers, in order to make Canada worth having to the Americans! Well done, Daddies of Whitehall!

10. **THE NATIONAL CALENDAR, AND ANNALS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR 1824.**—One Vol. fine paper, neatly half bound, 280 pages. 7s.

This is the American "Red-Book;" but, as they have very few placemen, and no pensioners, and no grantees and sinecure people to cram it full of, they have room for useful matters: for the list of the Congress, for the list of their army and navy, specifying the pay which the several parties have. Above all things, they have room for their navy; and let the reader see what a nutshell this thing, which so cruelly beat big Blue and Buff, lies in, with regard to officers and to expenses! We have, I believe, more Admirals than they have Commodores (they have no admirals), Captains, Lieutenants and Midshipmen, all put together! The half pay of our navy (or dead weight of it) costs us more annually than their whole navy, full pay, half pay, ship-building, dock yards, and all put together! And (see page 248 and 249 of this CALENDAR) our DEAD-WEIGHT of army and navy, that ALONE costs us about one third more annually than the whole of their annual expenditure on ALL ACCOUNTS WHATEVER, the ANNUAL INTEREST OF THEIR DEBT INCLUDED! This

is the price we pay for our vaunted victories; and no small part of it for our *beatings*. Let any Englishman read, if he can, without blushing, General Jackson's farewell address (page 469 of the work mentioned 2d in this list); let him there see the brave men, who had quitted their comfortable homes to march three hundred miles in the dead of winter to face invaders of their country; let him see them, at the end of four months of constant risk of life, and leaving so many dead behind them, returning home to enjoy, not *half-pay*, to come out of the sweat of a toiling and half-starving people; not to live in luxury and content with being a "*dead-weight*" upon their country. "Towards you," says the General, "fellow-soldiers, the "most cheering recollections exist, blended, alas! with regret, "that disease and war should "have ravished from us so many "brave companions. But, the "memory of the cause in which "they perished, and of the virtues "which animated them while living, must occupy the place "where sorrow would claim to "dwell. Farewell, fellow-soldiers. "The expression of your general's thanks is feeble; but, the "gratitude of a country of free-men is yours: yours the applause of an admiring world."— And, away they went, back to their ploughs and hoes and spades! There were no titles, no brevets, no medals, no allowances, no pay, no everlasting "*dead-weight*" of men, women, and children; no taxing of the country, no enslaving it for them: they went back to their homes, again to work, to be free and bold,

and did not become *genteel mumpers*, to breed litters of children to be beggars or thieves or forgers, or something or any thing but *workers*. There is an ALMANACK prefixed to this CALENDAR, not crammed up with *birth-days* and *prognostics about the weather*; but having its vacant space occupied with things that the people ought to remember. About a quarter part of the days in the year are anniversaries of victory gained by them over "*the British*," as they call us. Then they do not forget such things as the following:

APRIL 6. American prisoners, confined at Dartmoor, England, fired upon by the British guard. 1815.

JUNE 13. Trinity Sunday. The British, under cover of a flag of truce, entered Wareham, and burnt the stores and shipping. 1814.

— 25. Outrages of the British at Hampton. 1813.

JULY 25. Great destruction amongst the cattle and poultry, at Portsmouth (Carolina), by about ten thousand of the British. 1813.

Let the reader judge, from this, of the marks and mementos that the people of our Daddies left behind them in this formidable country.—But (page 160 and 161 and forward) look at the NAVY! Look at the *pay of the sailors*; look at the *distribution of prize-money*; look at the *laws, respecting prize-agents*; and then wonder, if you can, at the result of our sea-fights with this people. And, above all things, think of the *manner of promotion*; the fair-

ness of it; the skill and zeal and bravery that it is calculated to produce in *all ranks*.

Such is the list of Books which I have got, in order to know *all about this powerful country*, of which country I think the more, because I personally know *the men*. It is not pleasant, it is even painful, to contemplate what may happen, in case of another war with this people; but, at any rate, it is base as well as useless for us to *avoid looking at* what may happen. As to our Daddies, they, good souls, are too much occupied with plans of "*free-trade*," and with that exuberant "*prosperity*," which arises from their singularly wise Small-Note Bill, to have any time to spare for looking across the Atlantic. America is "*so far off*" too, that they can see no danger in that quarter. All the danger they can see lies in "**CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.**" Their genius is displayed in their works as to bonds, bills, deeds, receipts, probates, and the like; in their works as to soap, candles, tobacco, beer, tea, sugar, snuff, and so forth, not forgetting bottles of scent and of quack-medicines. But their genius nowhere shines with such refulgence, as in their exploits as to *pamphlets*, with regard to which the all-searching eye of their genius enables them to ascertain, with the greatest possible precision, the number of square inches of which a sheet of printing paper ought to consist, the number of pages of print, the amount of the labour and the materials, the price at which the whole shall be sold, the stated periods for selling, so as to *load*

the thing to its utmost bearing, and thus, nineteen times out of twenty, have liberty of the press in *name*, and a censorship in *effect*. Here the American Congress are fools to them: here all the world hides its head at the dazzling brilliance of the genius of our Daddies!

WM. COBBETT.

TEA.

THERE is a vast difference between *real* and *fictional* Companies; and, there appears to be a new Company, dealing in TEA, that is worthy of public attention. I, for my own part, am for MALT; but, if people *will have* tea, it is certainly better for them to have it *cheap* instead of *dear*, if of the same quality; better for people to have real tea than *real poison*. There is a *Tea Company* as described below, whose concern is, it seems, at No. 149, Leadenhall-street, whose different sorts of tea a lady, of great experience in this matter, assures me are as good, of their kinds, as she ever tasted. Now, if this be so, as I

believe it is, why should not the *working classes*, in particular (if they will have tea in preference to malt); take this mode of making their earnings more effective to their support? Why should they not apply to the purchase of *meat* and *bread* a part, at least, of that which they now give out of their sweat, to fatten the cormorant monopolizers of this article of tea. The following is the statement of this Company of Traders, which I copy from another paper:—

“ From circumstances that have recently transpired, it is evident (notwithstanding the numerous convictions that took place some time since) that the *adulteration of Tea with spurious leaves continues to be practised*, which accounts for the difficulty so generally felt, of purchasing it genuine in retail quantities, or if of good quality, at reasonable prices.—In consequence of this, and a *Combination among nearly all the extensive Tea Dealers, of an injurious tendency to the Public*, which the *East India Company* have strongly objected to, and ineffectually endeavoured to prevent, extensive arrangements, which have been in progress for some time, to enable the Public to obtain a regular and cheap supply of pure Tea and Coffee, are now completed; and the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are sure the following plan will effectually remove

“ these serious evils.—Pure Tea and Coffee of the best qualities, packed in leaden cases, peculiar to the Company, and calculated to preserve its quality, which are delivered to Agents direct from the Company's Warehouses, to sell to the Public for ready money, on a commission of 5 per cent. which is little more than a third of what is allowed in similar cases. To secure its delivery, free from adulteration, the Price and signature of the Secretary will be on each Package.—Retail Agents are (or will be) appointed for the supply of the Metropolis and its vicinity.

“ Depôts are established at Norwich, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Bristol, Devonport, Leicester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leeds, Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—In SCOTLAND, at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.—In IRELAND, at Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork; and one will be at Athlone or Longford. From whence all the Retail Agents in the surrounding districts will obtain supplies for the Public, and always enable the residents in the remotest parts of the United Kingdom to purchase Tea and Coffee, free from adulteration, at the following reduced rates, as easily and advantageous as in London.—The advantages to be derived by the Public from this management, are too considerable and obvious to require further commentary, and the Company submit this outline of their plan with a confidence that its merits will prove its best advocates.

TEA.

	lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	2 oz.	1 oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Bohea	4 9	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Congou	5 3	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	0 8	4
Ditto	5 11	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	0 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	6 6	3 3	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	5
Souchong.....	7 2	3 7	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	6
Ditto	9 1	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	7
Fine ditto	10 5	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	8
Finest	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Pekoe	9 1	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	7
Finest	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Green	7 6	3 9	1 11	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto	7 10	3 11	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	6
Hyson	8 6	4 3	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	9 1	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	7
Ditto	10 5	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	8
Ditto	11 8	5 10	2 11	1 6	9
Finest	12 5	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gunpower	13 1	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	10
Finest	14 4	7 2	3 7	1 10	11

ROASTED COFFEE.

Plantation	1 7	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dutch	1 11	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine Ditto	2 6	1 3	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	2
Bourbon	2 10	1 5	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Turkey	3 2	1 7	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	3 10	1 11	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	3
Finest	4 2	2 1	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

" Persons wishing to become Agents are to make their applications by letter, (post-paid) to " C. HANCOCK, Sec.

" The following RETAIL AGENTS are already appointed :—

- " Mr. George Hebert, Bookseller, 88, Cheapside.
- " Mr. Powles, Hosier, 146, Leadenhall-Street.
- " Mr. Francis Ebborn, Baker, 121, Grove-Street, Camden Town.
- " Mr. James Douglas, Baker, Kentish Town.
- " Mr. John Allen, Pastry Cook, 11, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
- " Mr. John Campbell, Baker, 22, Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
- " Mr. Robert Toms, 146, Edgeware Road, Paddington.
- " Mr. William Kirkman Foster, 69, Chiswell-Street.
- " Mr. James Bates, 6, Crombie's Row, corner of Cottage Row, Commercial Road.
- " Mr. Joseph Spraggen, Gravesend, Kent.
- " Mr. Martin Arnsby, 3, Staverton Row, Walworth Road.
- " Mr. W. Constantine, 94, Crawford-Street, Bryanstone Square."

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending August 20.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	67	11	Oats	25	11
Rye	43	8	Beans ...	45	0
Barley ..	39	2	Peas	44	9

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended August 20.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	25,473	Oats ...	14,297
Rye	181	Beans ...	3,781
Barley ..	2,548	Peas	725

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, August 20.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat ..	5,216	for 18,238	19	7	Average, 69	11
Barley..	497	.... 1,068	12	4	.....	43 0
Oats ..	10,039	.. 14,376	6	10	.....	28 7
Rye	72	.... 139	10	6	.....	38 9
Beans ..	1,451	.... 3,349	11	5	.....	46 2
Peas	293	.... 735	18	3	.....	50 2

Friday, Aug 26.—This week there has been a small supply of Wheat, Barley, and Pease, but a good arrival of Beans and Oats. Old Wheat, unless very fine, sold heavily, at Monday's prices: New parcels are all 2s. per quarter cheaper. In Bar

ley there is very little doing. Pease are unaltered. Beans are very dull, and rather lower. Oats have met a heavy sale, and, unless very fine, they are declined 1s. per qr.

Monday, August 29.—The arrivals of nearly all sorts of Grain last week were moderate. This morning there is a tolerable fair supply of Wheat fresh in from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, chiefly of this year's growth, which for the most part is damp in quality. The fresh supplies of Barley, Beans, Pease and Oats, are small. Superfine samples of New Wheat maintain last quotations, but other sorts are 2s. to 4s. per qr. lower than last Monday. Old Wheat meets more inquiry, and is rather dearer.

In Barley there is no alteration from the terms of this day se'nnight. Beans sell heavily. Boiling Pease remain as last quoted. Grey Pease are 1s. to 2s. per qr. higher. Good Oats meet a fair sale at last Monday's prices, but other sorts are dull, and rather lower. In the Flour trade there is no alteration.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	.....	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds	.....	56s. — 60s.
— North Country	..	52s. — 55s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Aug. 22 to Aug. 27, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	6,178	Tares	60
Barley ..	769	Linseed ..	6,850
Malt	1,703	Rapeseed .	20
Oats	17,715	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	1,705	Mustard ..	6
Flour	8,264	Flax	—
Rye	—	Hemp	—
Pease	1,062	Seeds ...	348

Foreign. — Wheat, 6,775; Barley, 3656; Oats, 3,305.

Price of Hops per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, August 29.—The accounts this day state an increase of mould, which will much reduce the quantity as well as injure the quality of the few which bid fair to turn to Hops. The burr, in many places, is buttoned up, and will not produce any worth notice: the market, however, is dull, but expected to improve both in demand and prices, as but few New remain on sale. Currency, Sussex Pockets, 14*l.* to 15*l.* 15*s.*; Kent, 14*l.* 14*s.* to 16*l.* 16*s.* Duty still doing at 22,000*l.*

Maidstone, August 27.—The accounts which we receive from all parts state, that the Hops have this last week been considerably improved, and are doing well; many grounds being now estimated at double the quantity they were a month back, and the duty is in consequence advanced to 24,000*l.* From some places we hear of great damage done by the flea, but should fine weather

continue, it is our opinion the crop will be much better than was expected.

Monday, Aug. 29.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 2,195 firkins of Butter, and no Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 15,465 casks of Butter. The Butter Market is brisker, and prices have advanced. Bacon continues dull.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 29.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	4	to 5	0
Mutton ...	4	4	— 5	0
Veal	5	0	— 6	0
Pork	5	6	— 6	4
Lamb	5	2	— 5	8

Beasts ...	2,626	Sheep ..	22,630
Calves ...	236	Pigs ...	90

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to 4	0
Mutton ...	3	8	— 4	8
Veal	3	8	— 5	8
Pork	4	0	— 6	0
Lamb	3	4	— 5	4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead):

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to 4	2
Mutton ...	4	0	— 4	8
Veal	4	4	— 5	8
Pork	4	4	— 6	0
Lamb	4	0	— 5	8

COAL MARKET, August 26.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Prices.
12½ Newcastle..	9½	32 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 39 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
12½ Sunderland..	11½	31 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> — 40 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware..... £4 0 to 5 10

Middlings.....2 10 — 3 0

Chats.....2 10 — 0 0

Common Red..0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware..... 4 0 to 6 10

Middlings.....2 5 — 2 10

Chats.....2 0 — 0 0

Common Red..0 0 — 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 100s.

Straw...36s. to 45s.

Clover..85s. to 130s.

St. James's.—Hay....80s. to 110s.

Straw...36s. to 52s.

Clover..84s. to 130s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....70s. to 100s.

Straw...40s. to 46s.

Clover..80s. to 135s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	70	76	0	38	40	0	28	32	0	47	50	0	52	53	0
Banbury	68	74	0	50	54	0	30	35	0	48	54	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	68	76	0	39	48	0	24	32	0	55	62	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	64	66	0	36	0	0	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	62	77	0	30	44	0	26	32	0	40	44	0	40	53	0
Derby.....	68	76	0	0	0	0	28	34	0	52	58	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	74	78	0	42	0	0	25	34	0	52	58	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	54	72	0	32	42	0	26	30	0	46	53	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	66	76	0	46	54	0	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye	62	72	0	40	44	0	28	32	0	42	46	0	38	42	0
Guildford	60	84	0	37	47	0	24	33	0	42	50	0	44	49	0
Henley	72	82	0	36	46	0	28	0	0	50	54	0	44	52	0
Horncastle.....	64	70	0	0	0	0	22	26	0	44	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	66	80	0	40	46	0	28	35	0	48	60	0	0	0	0
Lewes	58	72	0	0	0	0	27	27	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury	60	78	0	42	48	0	26	32	0	53	60	0	52	54	0
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton....	70	73	0	43	44	0	25	32	0	47	50	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	69	0	0	45	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	59	83	0	42	49	0	27	36	0	50	57	0	48	53	0
Stamford.....	64	72	0	46	48	0	26	31	0	48	50	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	64	74	0	36	44	0	26	30	0	36	44	0	36	42	0
Swansea	80	0	0	41	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	71	0	0	41	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	68	86	0	38	42	0	27	33	0	46	52	0	48	52	0
Warminster.....	55	72	0	35	48	0	26	32	0	54	58	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	36	41	0	28	32	0	20	22	0	20	21	6	20	22	6
Haddington*	35	40	0	28	35	0	18	22	6	18	22	9	17	21	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—A small decline in Wheats, according to quality, was experienced during the week past, at which, however, some considerable sales were made, both to Town and Country Dealers. For Oats also there was a tolerable demand, at late prices. At this day's market, which was but thinly attended, Wheats sold but sparingly, although a reduction of 3d. to 4d. per bushel was submitted to; and Oats were at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per bushel decline. These lower prices are chiefly attributable to the fineness of the weather for harvest, the operations in which are advancing rapidly throughout this, and the districts more northward. In other articles little business was done, at about last Tuesday's prices.

Imported into *Liverpool*, from the 16th to the 22d August, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 10,382; Barley, 1,757; Oats, 4,412; Malt, 717; Beans, 198; and Pease, 77 quarters. Flour, 120 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 556 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour (Europe 200, Canada 2,500), 2,700 barrels.

Norwich, Aug. 27.—We had a few samples of both Old and New Wheat shewn to-day, the prices of the former 58s. to 69s.; White, 71s., and the New, 58s. to 70s.; White, 71s.; what little Barley was offered for sale, the prices were from 38s. to 43s.; Oats, 26s. to 33s.; Beans, 34s. to 41s.; Pease, 35s. to 42s. per qr.; and Flour 50s. to 54s. per sack.

Bristol, Aug. 27.—The supplies of Corn, &c. at this place, still continue moderate. Samples of New, in good condition. Present prices are:—Wheat, from 6s. to 9s.; Barley, 3s. 3d. to 6s.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 7s.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 6s. to 8s. 9d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 55s. per bag.

Ipswich, Aug. 27.—We had to-day a very small supply of all Grain. A few samples of new Wheat, Barley, and Peas, appeared, but little was sold.

Wisbech, Aug. 27.—There was a fair supply of new Wheat at this market to-day, the condition and quality generally fine; prices about 2s. below last week. Old Wheat and Oats remain much the same.

Malton, Aug. 27.—There has been little variation in the prices of Corn since last week. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 76s. to 78s. per qr. five stone per bushel; Oats, 13d. per stone.

Hull, Aug. 26.—The market has been thinly attended to-day, as is usual at this season. Old Wheat met buyers at the prices of Tuesday se'nnight, but the millers could not be prevailed upon to touch any other descriptions, although offered on lower terms. A few samples of new Wheat were offered, and met ready sale, from 72s. to 75s. per quarter. The supplies of all sorts of Spring Corn were extremely limited, and taken off on full as high terms. Rapeseed is looking up. Linseed dull sale.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Aug. 27.—We had again a short supply of Wheat from the farmers, which sold at last week's prices. Nothing done in foreign Wheat, although the holders were disposed to sell on lower terms. Rye very dull sale, and cheaper. Fine bright Barley, fit for malting, is held at higher prices, but there has not been any business done at an advance; and for the stained Barley, we have little or no demand at present. Fine Malt in demand, and dearer. We had a small supply of Oats, which sold at last week's prices. The weather having been uninterruptedly fine during the week, a great deal of Wheat has been cut, and a small part carried. Barley and Oats are also now ripe, and if hands can be got, and the weather continues fine, a great proportion of the crop will be cut by this day week. We had a few samples of new white Wheat at market this morning, of very fair quality, and in good condition. They sold at 68s. to 70s. per quarter.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 27.—As last week, we had not any Cattle to this day's market that were fit for slaughter, but Store Cattle were supplied in great plenty, and the stagnation in the sale of Scots exceeded even that of last week; there was scarcely a lot sold; 5s. per stone of 14lbs. when fat, was asked for them, but not complied with; we had not any Short Horns here to-day; what few Homebreds, Cows and Calves, were here, are cheaper than they have been, the crop of Turnips promising so very badly, as to make the Graziers wary in purchasing any neat Stock they can do without. Horses, of the cart kind, are selling at less money, Hay and Corn being very dear.

Horncastle, Aug. 27.—Beef, 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 7d.; Lamb, 8d. to 9d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

Bristol, Aug. 25.—Beef, from 6d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 6½d. per lb. sinking offal.

Manchester, Aug. 24.—We had a fair supply of Cattle this day, the greater part of which were Irish and Scotch, and for which higher prices were obtained, and much business done. The supply of Sheep was good, but that of Lambs large, and dull sale, but nearly the whole would be sold up.—Beef, 6d. to 7d.; Mutton, 6½d. to 7d.; Lamb, 6d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6½d. to 7d. per lb. sinking the offal.

At *Morpeth Market*, on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle, and a great supply of Sheep and Lambs; there being many inferior, fat sold readily at last week's prices.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 20, 1825.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	68	4....	40	1....	29	6
Essex	68	9....	36	0....	29	1
Kent	67	6....	36	2....	29	2
Sussex	68	2....	0	0....	26	7
Suffolk	67	10....	26	8....	27	1
Cambridgeshire	66	0....	34	0....	22	2
Norfolk	66	8....	37	9....	26	8
Lincolnshire	68	7....	45	7....	23	2
Yorkshire	66	7....	36	4....	23	3
Durham	68	0....	0	0....	31	2
Northumberland	63	6....	36	6....	26	8
Cumberland	66	6....	36	9....	24	11
Westmoreland	72	11....	38	0....	26	5
Lancashire	70	11....	0	0....	24	5
Cheshire	67	7....	0	0....	25	10
Gloucestershire	71	1....	44	10....	30	0
Somersetshire	69	9....	40	8....	25	6
Monmouthshire	76	0....	44	8....	26	0
Devonshire	69	3....	39	9....	28	9
Cornwall	69	5....	39	4....	28	0
Dorsetshire	65	5....	35	6....	27	0
Hampshire	66	1....	37	8....	25	6
North Wales	71	4....	42	9....	25	8
South Wales	67	6....	39	0....	22	0

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.